

# The CONFERENCE BULLETIN

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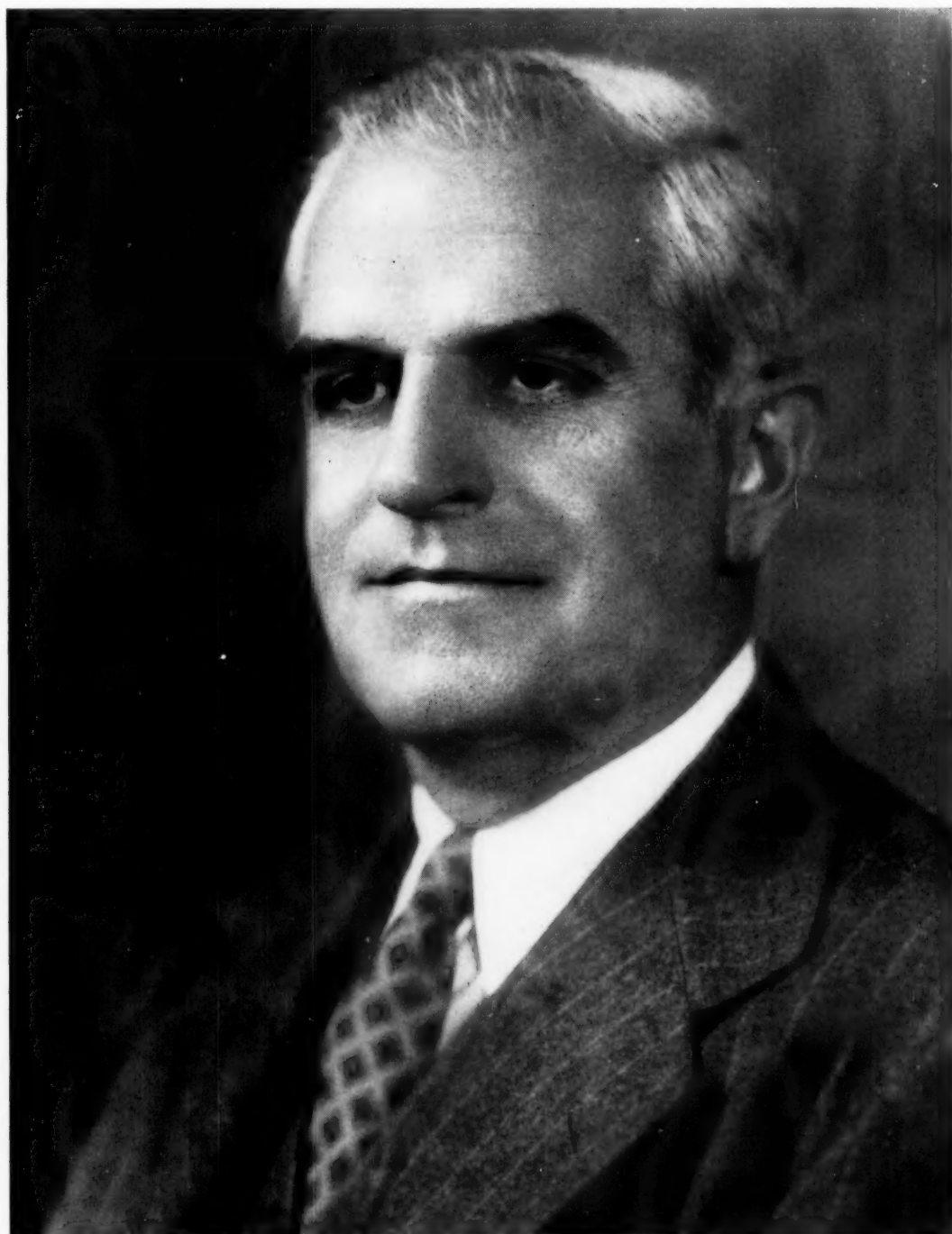
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FRED K. HOEHLER

*Our President, 1942-1945*

**THE CONFERENCE BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
**National Conference of Social Work**  
82 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio

**President:** Fred K. Hoehler, Chicago, Ill.

**Treasurer:** Arch Mandel, New York City.

**General Secretary and Editor of the Bulletin:**  
Howard R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio

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**JULY, 1942**

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**THE JULY BULLETIN**

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## Cleveland — 1943

PLANS are already getting under way for the seventieth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work scheduled to meet in Cleveland, May 23-29, 1943. Of course, no one knows how the war may affect the holding of the annual meeting. The Conference administration and Executive Committee are keeping in close touch with the situation and if any changes are necessary, due notice will be given. In the meantime the best plan that can be followed is to work toward a meeting that will make the greatest possible contribution to social work and its share in the war effort a year hence.

## Program Suggestions

WITHIN the next month or six weeks a group of selected Conference members and friends clear across the country will begin rounding up thoughtful suggestions for program material for the 1943 annual meeting. The Program Committee will hold its first meeting in October. At that time we hope to have available for consideration suggestions of subject matter for the 1943 annual meeting. Pressing problems, the changes that the war situation is making necessary in our procedures, etc., all of these will be grist for its mill. If there is no one appointed to secure these suggestions in your area, you can send yours directly to the Conference office. All the Section chairmen and the chairmen of special committees are eager to have your ideas.

## 1942 Proceedings

THE Editorial Committee has met, made the final selection of manuscripts that are to be printed in the Proceedings for 1942 and the copy has already gone to the publishers. With this early start we hope the volume will be available to members late in October or the first of November. Here again the war situation may delay publication but every effort is being made to get the volume out as soon as possible. The volume goes to all members paying \$5 per year or more, as a part of their membership. Members who have been in the \$3 classification and wish to change in order to secure the Proceedings may do so at any time by sending an additional \$2 to the Conference office. The retail sale of the Proceedings is handled directly by the Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y.

# Challenges In The Year Ahead

FRED K. HOEHLER

THE National Conference of Social Work has had seventy years of unbroken usefulness but never in its past history has it had the opportunity which is before it at this time. The present year is filled with uncertainty, but that fact in itself offers a challenge in new responsibilities for the Conference and for the groups and individuals who make up its membership.

Social work with its broad outreaches has demonstrated its effectiveness in helping people and institutions to adjust to changing situations and emergencies. In a period when change is certain to be rapid or even violent, it is necessary for social work, with its recently gained emergency experience, to step in to help people and whole communities meet new situations.

For these tasks the discussions at the New Orleans meeting will offer valuable blueprints and suggestions. The challenging address of Shelby Harrison sketched for social work the responsibilities it must accept on "three fronts"—one with the production and fighting lines, a second in the day-to-day performance of social work's essential duties, and a third in the creation of a peacetime world—which will open up new opportunities for richer and fuller living for all. Mr. Harrison emphasized social work's opportunities on the second front in seeking to keep alive all human values and the physical, spiritual, and cultural services which are essential parts of modern organized society.

Other speakers stressed the importance of strengthening and expanding facilities and services which will contribute to better health, greater morale, and more effective community service for all people whether engaged with the armed forces, in production, or in maintaining the home front.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, who three days before his appearance at the Conference was at the center of the

## OUR PRESIDENT

OUR recently elected president, Fred K. Hoehler, having served for three years as president of the American Public Welfare Association and since 1935 as its director, probably needs no introduction to the thousands of public welfare workers over the country.

Mr. Hoehler graduated in forestry and engineering from Penn State College and then spent twelve years at the University of Cincinnati and two and a half years at the Berry Schools in Georgia where he served as assistant to the director. At the University of Cincinnati he was executive secretary of the University Y. M. C. A. and secretary of the University Alumni Association. While there he was also assistant to the football coach and coach of boxing and wrestling.

Mr. Hoehler enlisted in the Army during World War I and at its close ended up with a reserve commission as captain.

In 1927 Mr. Hoehler was in charge of welfare activities for the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, where under county direction he supervised soldiers' and sailors' relief and worked with state and local service organizations. Under the city managership of C. A. Dykstra, he was made responsible not only for the welfare division but as safety director was in charge of the police and fire forces, housing, markets, weights and measures and the workhouse. He lectured during this time on public welfare administration at the University of Cincinnati and since moving to Chicago continues in that capacity at the University of Chicago.

Currently Mr. Hoehler is kept busy serving on a number of important committees, among them the joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, of which he was executive director for some time; the Committee on Social Security of the Social Science Research Council; the Committee on Long Range Work and Relief Policies of the National Resources Planning Board; the general advisory committee on Maternal and Child Welfare Services for the Children's Bureau; the advisory committee of the American Association of Medical Social Workers; the National Citizens Committee of the White House Conference; and chairman of the Committee on Community Organization for Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities. In addition to the above, Mr. Hoehler is a consultant to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

In the meantime Mr. Hoehler has found time to work for the Conference in many capacities, having been on the Program and Executive committees, as chairman of Section IV and as a speaker nearly every year at the annual meeting.

May his leadership during the coming year be as successful as his broad background of experience and familiarity with Conference problems would predict.

home front in Great Britain, brought a fresh and challenging message. He pictured social work as a most important ally of those who are fighting constantly to ward off the threat of slavery and who fight to oppose the destruction of human values by brute force of an aggressor.

In every field represented within the Conference there are new services and greater demands ahead during this year. There will be shifts of personnel from one type of service to another. Sacrifices will be required in order that production and the work of the Army and the Navy can go forward with increased speed toward victory of the armed forces.

Complementing these services which are of first importance will be the auxiliary forces and agencies, some of which have their basis in old or new social legislation. Others will grow out of the great social urge of a free people to give money and personal effort to assure a measure of security to those at home and comfort and aid to those at the war front.

In the present drive for maximum concentration on the war effort, with the subsequent sacrifice of civilian nonessentials, there is a danger that all welfare programs may be thrown into the latter class. To do this would not only be false economy, but would constitute a failure to recognize that a part of the very strategy of war in a democracy is easing the disproportionate burdens which war imposes on a part of the population through the accident of age, geography, or previous occupations. Soldiers must be free in their minds to fight and civilians must face danger of enemy attack, workers must wholeheartedly accept their responsibility with the full knowledge that they will not be asked to carry unaided the burden imposed by the loss of the wage earner, home, or job. Many social work agencies will have a very positive responsibility in relieving the fear, suffering, and want imposed by direct attack.



We must inevitably point to the experience of Great Britain in the war and to our own efforts in the early thirties to give emphasis to the plea for the maintenance of social services.

Social needs growing out of the national situation will require greater participation in community planning and action from all types of agencies for human welfare. In every community affected by the production effort or by military concentrations, the problems and needs are obvious and much has been done to meet them. In other communities there are less obvious needs, but individual lives and social groups have been affected by change which frequently requires the aid or service available from one type of agency or another.

Everywhere there must be community action for greater effort in the prosecution of the war effort. This action always involves greater social effort through agencies now serving people.

Above all, social work owes more to the children of this generation than we have yet realized. These helpless victims of a world disaster must not be denied opportunities for education, physical growth, recreation, and spiritual and cultural development. If this war has any objective at all, it must be related to the children because, after all, it is for a better way of life for them we are fighting.

In every authoritative pronouncement concerning war aims and objectives, there is emphasis on the need for broad social planning. We are told that the world will demand a new declaration of personal rights—1. the right to work usefully and creatively through all the productive years; 2. the right to fair pay so as to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work; 3. the right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care; 4. the right to security from freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident; 5. the right to rest, recreation, adventure; and other personal rights which are the concern of our organizations for social services.

Stuart Chase, in his book "The Road We Are Traveling," tells us:

"If you hold your ear close to the ground you can hear a muffled roar echoing around the whole world. It does not come from bombs, or thunder on the Russian front. It is the voice of the people demanding security and an end to the paradox of plenty. It is the revolt of the masses asking for the food which farmers let rot upon the ground or dump into the streams. This subterranean roar is the most powerful force in the world today.

"Statesmen who listen to it will be upheld. Statesmen who shut their ears will be buried, no matter how lofty their sentiments about freedom and initiative."

Vice President Wallace, in his inspiring talk "A Century of the Common Man," has emphasized the need for not only freedom but for those things which go beyond freedom in the rights of men—men who can ask security of their government and find the government willing to respond; men who can ask help from their neighbors and find their fellowmen ready and willing to share so that all may live abundantly.

These are some of the challenges ahead for social work during the year. Not only is it obligated to keep the home front steady and secure from fear and hunger and distress, but social work must throw its every capacity with a determined will into planning for a secure and lasting social peace.

Maybe this year's uncertainties and the sacrifices which will be required will prevent a 1943 meeting of the National Conference. Only time can tell. But nothing that can happen will stand in the way of the obligation and responsibility which rests upon the National Conference of Social Work to give leadership and encouragement to those who fight for the Four Freedoms and for a better place in this world for the common man of every race and nation.

## THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

### National Conference of Social Work

MAY 23-29, 1943

CLEVELAND, OHIO

## THE CONFERENCE IN RETROSPECT

**B**OTH Miss Coyle and Miss Hoey in their comments in retrospect on the last two annual meetings of the National Conference spoke respectively of the "cloud of war which in 1940 hung over and penetrated" formal proceedings and informal discussions in Grand Rapids, and of the war, which in Atlantic City in 1941 "seemed much closer" and to have turned the discussions at many points toward basic concepts in social work and their relation to wide-flung world issues. The all-permeating influence of a world-wide war effort in which the United States was playing a leading role was felt even more strongly in New Orleans in 1942.

With recollections fresh of the loss of Bataan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Java, most of Burma, Corregidor, and indeed much of the remainder of the southwestern Pacific; and with the New Orleans newspapers announcing the Axis sinking of Allied merchant vessels in the Gulf of Mexico—one of them during conference week just off the diffused mouth of the Mississippi—it was not surprising that the mortal world struggle should have shadowed all the week's deliberations. "Formal papers and informal discussions alike," as Kathryn Close put it in her excellent summary in the June Survey Midmonthly, "no matter on what subject . . . all tied into the central theme of adaptation to the war."

It was recognized on all sides that the winning of the war by the democracies was our first job. All the future depends on that. And it was also clear as the discussions unfolded that social work has important contributions to make in that paramount undertaking. A pattern which gained some acceptance in grouping the various ways in which social work was aiding in the attack upon an enemy seeking to overthrow all that we hold best in civilization had three main parts. One was service in the immediate war program—i. e. to the soldier himself and his family, to civilians in preparation against attack, to war disorganized communities, to aliens and in vigilant efforts against all forms of unsocial discrimination. A second was the day-by-day performance of social work's essential duties in the current many-sided work to keep the nation strong—to help keep alive the human values and the physical, spiritual, and cultural services which are essential parts of modern organized society. And a third was service in setting up inspiring and practical goals for a post-war reconstruction by which society shall this time get what it is fighting for. On work in all of these sectors reports were given; and social workers sought to learn from each other how to make their service have more drive and attacking power.

In every annual session of the National Conference it may be safely said that the vast majority of those accepting places on the program take their assignments seriously; and that was certainly true in New Orleans. The addresses included not only a wide range of scholarly contributions but of papers which were full of human interest and practical suggestions. And while the total registration fell a fraction under 3300, representation was wide and there were unmistakable indications that the listeners too took their part seriously—witness the fact that the attendance at the evening meetings kept up throughout all the week to the high figure reached on the opening nights—and that at the final mid-day session on Saturday the attendance was more than double that ordinarily expected at the last session of a week crammed full of meetings to the number of more than 250! Nor did the smaller total attendance (although a convention running a registration well up toward 3300 is after all among the large annual gatherings of the country) mean any lessening of interest in the programs of the five Conference Sections, the seven special committees and the fifty-one associate groups—or any apparent reduction in their quality. Discussion from

the floor is reported to have been quick, spirited and practical.

An innovation this year was tried, a new experiment in program building made by Section II—Social Group Work. Taking as its general theme, "Human Needs, Community Problems and Social Group Work," a sequence of meetings designed to afford a creative experience for each Section II conferee was planned. The meetings fell into four different series of three consecutive group meetings each. Emphasis was placed on this consecutive feature of the discussion; and social group work techniques were employed. Instead of a budget of papers prepared by individuals, the record of Section II's meetings is to be a report summing up the discussions as a whole. It is too early to evaluate the usefulness of this departure from previous programs; but frankly experimental, the method should and doubtless will receive critical consideration for what it may promise for future programs.

Finally, it should be said that the Conference as usual did not shrink from difficult and controversial issues. An illustration in point was the highly significant address of Mark Ethridge, Vice-President and General Manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal, a native of Mississippi and an outstanding leader in the South. Among his pointed observations were the following:

"I admit that we are highest in homicides, tenancy, illiteracy, soil and human erosion and lowest in income, health and education. I admit, moreover, that we do not have and will not have full democracy in the South as long as we have those things; as long as we have a tenancy evil so vicious as to make peasants out of a great part of our people; as long as farm incomes average \$200 a year for 1,500,000 Southern families; as long as politicians invoke devices such as poll taxes and white primaries to perpetuate their machines and deprive almost three-fourths of the adult population of any voice in their destiny; as long as we imitate Hitler and lynch our fellow citizens and deny them full economic opportunity. I have fought all those evils and expect to continue to do so. But they are, after all, symptoms of a deep and basic disease that springs from poverty."

On its own account the Conference had taken steps to prevent discrimination against one of its own groups, its Negro members; and its officers believe that distinct gains were registered over its previous meetings in the South. The Conference moreover fully carried out its promise that in all matters over which it had control all its members would share Conference privileges and benefits on a completely equal footing.

A number of unsolicited messages on the way things went in New Orleans in this regard have been received, one of them which came from a New York woman who for years has been serving on the boards of several Negro institutions in the South, running as follows:

"I had a very satisfactory reaction from a member of the colored group in New Orleans several days ago. I think you will like to have it verbatim—'For the first time in the history of our city, all Jim Crow bars were removed for the visiting delegates and people of the city. It was a symbol of what America must become.'"

"I was very happy to have this kind of report on the atmosphere created by the Conference and lived in by the citizens of the city."

Whether or not this comment from New Orleans is too favorable may be questioned by some; but it at least

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# War Holds Spotlight at New Orleans

**First National Conference of Social Work to be held in the deep South in fourteen years attacks on social work's three fronts: direct service to the immediate war program; day-by-day performance of social work's essential duties; post-war reconstruction planning.**

**W**AR—and social work's responsibility in helping to win the war—was the focus of attention in New Orleans May 10-16. The occasion for the assembling of 3,227 social workers from throughout the Nation was the sixty-ninth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

From the beginning, the urgent concern of this first National Social Work Conference to be held in the deep South in fourteen years was social work's contribution to the war effort, the encouragement of positive values in society even during mobilization for war, and planning for a better post-war world.

Meeting in an historic city which dates back to 1718 and which spreads 200 square miles behind its levees—mingling with its 500,000 people and countless thousands of soldiers, sailors and war workers—Conference delegates from government, industry and social welfare participated in a forum comparable to no other in the world.

It was the consensus that the sixty-ninth annual meeting was as individual as the Conference itself has always been but definitely more significant than any of its predecessors. This, of course, was true because of this Nation's involvement in the most devastating war of all time.

Organized in New York in the seething times of 1874, "with a total registration of seventy-nine, including the newspaper reporters and with only one woman present," the Conference is peculiarly a product of lusty heritage, conservative educational planning, and forceful environment. The New Orleans meeting bore this out. In its veins flowed the ideals of men rooted in the traditions of democracy . . . of political and religious freedom, economic security and happiness. Permeating its philosophy was the humanitarian instinct embodied in the Biblical adage to "Love thy neighbor."

Shelby M. Harrison, director, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, in his Conference presidential address, stressed social work's high faith in humanity, with its corollary of service even to the humblest.

"Social work stresses that word **work**," he said. "It implies not only high sentiments, lofty ideals, but deeds. Through its developing history, it has striven to find and use practical means for giving every individual his chance in life. It is a tool, designed with all the science we know, for implementing the religious and humanitarian impulse toward human brotherhood for practical achievement."

Under the sheltered tutelage of its founding fathers, the National Conference of Social Work has come forward almost seven decades into an area more chaotic and more socially climactic than any in history. That it has progressed with flexibility, with the growth and development of new programs to meet changing needs, was proved by the zealotry of its ministry, the vividness of its message, and the vitality of its findings in New Orleans.

The meeting was one of considered action and unswerving purpose in program planning. It weighed the health and welfare problems of the Nation with the

scientist's desire for accuracy in diagnosis of ills—and with the doctor's demands for curative treatment.

As a trail blazer for modern progress, the National Conference of Social Work is the cornerstone of social legislation begun thirty-odd years ago and expanded under the "New Deal." But never before has the Conference turned a more penetrating or realistic spotlight on its own affairs and those of the country.

It saw weakness in the skills of its own professions and sought through discussion and purposeful measures to eliminate them. It saw weakness in the skills of government as it struggles to make democracy work and to mobilize its resources for war. It considered ways to help solve national and international problems.

It saw stagnation in red tape and yet emphasized necessity for records and standards. And in this critical year of 1942, it set itself to the task of attacking on social work's three fronts, named by President Harrison as:

- 1) direct service to the war effort.
- 2) faithful and undaunted performance of essential day-by-day duties.
- 3) setting up of inspiring and practical goals for tomorrow.

Faced with the challenge to down the philosophy of force with the democratic ideals of liberty, equality of rights and the principle of brotherhood, the social work leaders saw danger in complacency . . .

. . . in the lack of complete mobilization not only of armed forces but of people for industry, agriculture, mining, commerce and communications, health and welfare work and other special services;

. . . in the failure to stimulate and to correlate adequately the services of civilians in national defense;

. . . in the possible lowering of professional standards with the influx of untrained volunteers whose services are essential;

. . . in discrimination against minority races, especially in war work;

. . . in proposed evacuation of a million, one hundred thousand enemy aliens, with immediate moving of 85,000 Germans and Italians on the West Coast and 350,000 on the Eastern seaboard . . . the precedent having been set with the evacuation of 115,000 Japanese from the West Coast;

. . . in the appalling national health status as revealed by examination of draftees for selective service;

. . . in growing health menaces of boom towns and districts where housing, welfare and recreational facilities are over-taxed;

. . . in the permanent dislocation of thousands of migrants;

. . . in the decreased enrollment in schools of social work and the growing demand for skilled social workers



now . . . and the need that will be increased in the reconstruction days to follow the war;

. . . in the agricultural industrialization of child labor;

. . . in the alarming upsweep of juvenile delinquency since outbreak of the war;

. . . in home problems arising from the phenomenal use of women in industry;

. . . in the inadequacy of public assistance programs . . . in any curtailment of social security measures that recognize the inherent right of a man to live—or in any move to hamper expansion of such measures.

"Social work," Mr. Harrison said, "endeavors to apply to the art of helping our fellow man not merely good intentions and unselfish effort, but all the skill and special knowledge which modern science can furnish. It is a discipline which seeks to serve the poor, the misguided, the undefended, the sick, the imprisoned, the crippled in mind and body, the jobless, the illiterate, the maladjusted, the misunderstood, and all the rest."

Certainly, the National Conference of Social Work's sixty-ninth meeting was distinctly a product of its time. It was a thoroughly individual and idealistic body seeking to extend every available skill to the gigantic task of equipping the Nation to meet changing needs with developing programs rooted in tolerance and knowledge.

It urged—in all of its six general sessions and 350 meetings—universal interpretation and education as a means of harnessing intelligence to the job of living—of challenging men to new areas of growth—of adapting to the particular needs and problems created by war.

The Conference was impatient of theories not coupled with practical suggestions, of bigotry, sham, hypocrisy or intemperance in any discussion whether by layman, government leader or social worker. Definitely a forum, the Conference was nevertheless an exponent of the surging present.

Individually and collectively, its five sections (embracing social case work, social group work, community organization, social action and public welfare administration), its seven special committees and fifty-one associate groups considered the impact of war on social services and social work's privilege "of helping to assure at least the essentials of healthful living to every family in the land."

Social work, Mr. Harrison said, with its ultimate concern for man and his fate, can and should speak out aggressively for the needs of man, and the means for meeting them.

"However desperately we need to win this war, we need even more to win the peace—for assuring a sound, just and durable peace with all its implications for social and economic conditions worth fighting for."

The task of all social work to give its best service to the Nation and to the victory of democracy in the war requires, he said, a certain fluidity, a willingness to change traditional forms in the face of new objectives, resourcefulness and daring in meeting new emergencies, speed and vigor in action.

"We are here," the president said, "to weld social work into an effective instrument for making our Nation strong."

Such social work, he said, is the handmaid of democracy, rooted deep in that respect for the personality of each human being which free governments alone are designed to nurture and defend.

### Social Work Faces Its War Job

Combining records of the British experience in wartime and the story of mobilizing civilian America to win

the war, the second general session introduced the Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom and formerly British Minister of Health, Ottawa, Canada, and Jonathan Daniels, assistant director, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington.

"Social workers are playing a part second to none in the waging of the war," Mr. MacDonald declared. "Modern war is a gigantic upheaval which affects almost every aspect of life of the Nation involved . . . Indeed, one of the objects of the enemy in waging a total war is to destroy the nerves and break the spirits of those civilian populations whose work and energy and resoluteness are now vital elements in the capacity of a nation to maintain the conflict."

One of the best ways of preserving the morale of civilian populations under that strain, he pointed out, is by keeping at full blast **all the social services** which can help "to keep fitness of body and calmness of mind amongst people under an ordeal."

On the besieged battlefields of Britain during the two and half years of war, many old established social services have been further developed and many entirely new social services have been created to maintain health and welfare of people in unprecedented and sometimes terribly difficult circumstances, he said.

Stressing the essential work to be done by civilian volunteers in all productive tasks of the American war effort on the home front, Mr. Daniels said that the Office of Civilian Defense and the National Conference of Social Work have a common wartime assignment: the mobilization and strengthening of all the people.

"If social work was formerly important, now it is vital," Mr. Daniels declared. "Almost overnight 'cases' have become nations-at-war; 'problems' have multiplied and expanded a thousand-fold; 'solutions' have become understandable only in terms of victory or defeat for half the world. And this war is a challenge to all social work, because on its result hang all the social gains democracy has been able to effect in 160 years."

The speaker made a plea for unity—not on terms of reform or uplift but in those of war. To cushion the shocks of war, to ease the stresses and strains, to keep the country strong and efficient in face of almost overwhelming difficulties, to build national strength out of trouble and danger and shortage—that is the grandest problem in social work a nation has ever been given, the Civilian Defense official said.

"The skilled social worker is, therefore, a skilled war worker whose services are needed now more than ever before . . . Communities need social work in order to win through to survival," he pointed out, adding that whether or not standards will be lowered in highly specialized fields now being infiltrated with volunteers will depend primarily upon the social worker.

### After Victory—What?

Perhaps the most dynamic and arresting of the general sessions was Vera Micheles Dean's analysis of "After Victory—What?" Director of the Foreign Policy Association, New York City, she brought an astute insight and a phenomenal knowledge of national and international affairs to bear on the problems of peace following a global war.

Stating that the strategy of post-war reconstruction is an inextricable part of the strategy of war, she cited the fact that the war itself is shaping the future peace and people.

"We must realize right now that this war is not worth fighting, that the sacrifices we are all being called upon for are not worth making, unless we pledge ourselves here and now to see that this sacrifice does not remain

sterile, that this sacrifice will be only the prelude to an entirely general constructive and thoughtful peace," she said.

The war is already showing the shape of things to come, she declared, adding that it would be wrong to assume that preparations for war should take precedence over concern for human welfare. Indicating that we shall want to preserve many of the socially sound values accrued during the centuries, she said that none of us can enjoy prosperity and a high standard of living if we do not constantly endeavor to share these advantages with others, because those advantages have not been solely on account of our peculiar way of life in the United States.

"They have come to us through many gifts, through gifts and bits of luck, and these we should certainly try to share with others." Hitler's so-called new order is a dead-end for Europe and a dead-end for the world, she asserted. It is based on the idea of the master race, of the subjugation of all peoples to the Germans. The other concept of Hitler's which has become unspeakable to the world is that men can be either corrupted, coerced, forced or bribed.

"Hitler does not yet realize that most men and women are neither corrupt nor corruptible, that most human beings have untapped reserves of courage and integrity," she said.

The world needs a new philosophy of life that will put action into any machinery that emerges out of the war, Mrs. Dean said. It is essential for the United Nations to proclaim that the total war has as its first and foremost objective the liberation of all peoples, including the Germans, the Italians and Japanese, from the kind of arbitrary rule of violence based on the concept of the master race.

It is also essential to point out that the United Nations seek no territorial aggrandizement, whatever, and to proclaim the right of peoples in economically backward regions to seek political independence and undertake to give these regions all assistance possible to achieve their goal by peaceful means and on a basis of racial equality, she continued.

"And I hope the United Nations will declare their readiness to cooperate with other people after the war," she said.

A world in which social and economic inequality prevailed would never be safe for democracy or free from political domination, she warned, adding that the peace settlement of the future will be concerned not so much with boundaries and political formulas, or even markets, colonies and raw materials, as with problems of human welfare.

"Human welfare cannot be assured merely by efficient economic organizations. Man does not live by bread alone. He must also live under conditions that will assure the dignity, integrity and liberty of the individual."

The United Nations should proclaim their belief that human welfare must be the keystone of the peace settlement, Mrs. Dean said. "And this can be assured most effectively by polling the capital and labor: the marvelous skill and inventive genius of all peoples for the tasks of all possible war reconstruction."

The United Nations, she concluded, must maintain economic and financial controls long enough to permit reconstruction of countries and economies from a war to a peace basis. She expressed the conviction that isolation and neutrality are no longer practical for any nation, great or small, and that hope for world stabilization is in concerted efforts by all peoples to administer relations between nations on a basis of responsibilities for each other's welfare.

The primary job of the immediate post-war period will concern rehabilitation, feeding and clothing and housing and physical rebuilding of the people who have passed through the greatest hardships known to our times, she said.

"America should be prepared to take these responsibilities as well as the political responsibilities that flow from them. We are entering upon a new world of pioneering in the field of human relations. What we need most is not a detailed blueprint for a new world organization, but a new philosophy of relations between men and nations."

Reiterating that nations must learn to work together in liberty and brotherhood, if they are to win the peace that is even now being forged on the anvil of war, Mrs. Dean said that it is the duty of the United Nations to see that future conflicts are settled by peaceful means, rather than by war.

### The South — Its Social and Economic Progress and Problems

Mark Ethridge, vice president and general manager, The Courier Journal and Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky., and Charles S. Johnson, director of the Social Science Department, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., spoke on the subject of the South, its social and economic progress and problems, at the fourth general Conference session.

Mr. Ethridge, convinced that only Federal intervention can prevent Eastern exploitation of the South, change the freight rates which have been disastrous to it, or put a stop to the poverty which has caused its human degeneracy, disease, illiteracy and prejudice, said:

"There is nothing in the war picture which attacks the fundamental need of the South: a great industrialism . . . On the contrary, I see—after disappearance of the war babies, a worse industrial situation and greater distress, if the South is left to its own resources. We can never develop industrially as long as the freight rate structure is what it is . . . that structure which draws raw materials out of the South, for manufacture in the East, and conversely prevents manufacture into finished products in the South."

Declaring that the economic condition and backwardness of the South is due largely to national policy and eastern exploitation, the southern newspaper man said that whatever the outcome of this war may be, one of the things that will disappear is the right of one nation or one section to exploit the other's raw materials "on an absentee basis."

Although the South is, by every standard by which economic success and social advancement are measured, the most backward part of the Nation, it is not a region without natural resources, Mr. Ethridge pointed out. Rather, it is richer in climate, diversity of typography and types of soil, than any other region in the country.

The South can never have a permanent industry, a decent wage level, or attack its fundamental poverty as long as it suffers the injustice of having those rich resources hauled out for manufacture elsewhere, he pointed out.

The South, however, can do much for itself and give a better measure of justice to its own people, but its problems must be considered as a national concern, he warned.

"If America is to be a Nation of united people, there must be a democracy based on economic justice as well as civil rights."

Charles Johnson said that the South's economic lag



cannot be attributed to the presence of its Negro population.

"Some of the poorest sections of the South are those in which few or no Negroes live," he declared, giving as examples such sections as the Appalachians and the Ozarks. On the other hand, some of the richest areas are those in which Negroes live, although the Negroes are generally poor.

"Although Negroes comprise less than a third of the population in the entire region, this has influenced the economic life, the social behavior, the political concepts, the morals and manners, the philosophy and thought forms and the general ideology of the South," he said, adding that it is becoming clearer that a revision of the role of the Negro population in the total economy of the South is both sound and wise.

"The South's future," he said, "is by no means unpromising, and some of the indications appear in the following trends: increased industrial development for the absorption of the surplus population, increased subsistence agriculture, birth control, rehabilitation of farm families through loans and guidance, and population redistribution.

"It is not enough that a few of the region's advanced thinkers and social planners visualize improvements. To be really effective the needs and desire for change must be a part of the consciousness of the common people," Mr. Johnson said.

### Coming Changes In Our Standard of Living

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, Washington, addressing the fifth general session on the coming changes in our standard of living, said that through three centuries of toil and ingenuity, America has won for the common man the highest standard of living of all time.

"But," he said, "our standard of living is not limited to materialistic concepts: the dignity of the individual and his essential freedoms are part and parcel of our standards, and we shall draw liberally upon these."

America's strength in war lies in the very things that have made it strong in peace, he pointed out, and America will defend its heritage of freedom with everything it possesses.

"And make no mistake, it will take everything we possess," he declared. "All of us will have to give up many of the luxuries to which we have been accustomed. Yet, as far as we can see today, none of us, barring such natural disasters as drought or flood, will be deprived of any of the goods really essential to our welfare; all of us will have enough to eat; we will all have adequate shelter and enough clothing and fuel to keep us warm and dry. In this assurance, let us remember, we are more fortunate than any of the other nations actively participating in this war."

The transition from a civilian to a war economy is not achieved overnight, Mr. Henderson said. Assuring the Conference that luxuries will be affected in rationing far more than necessities, although even the latter will be curtailed, he said that the standard of living of the upper and middle income brackets will be reduced much more sharply than that of the lower one-third of the population.

"But we shall not go back to the 1935 or 1932 standard of life. They were days of tragic bitterness—undernourishment and hopelessness. Days of idle factories and idle men—with granaries bursting in the faces of hungry people . . . This time, we shall curtail our materials—by choice, so that we may fight. This time, no one need be unemployed. And this time, we shall use our surpluses of food and clothing—because people will have the money, yes—too much of it—to pay for their

needs. And lastly, by equitable rationing, by raising substandard wages, and by real attention to our precious resource, life itself, we shall avoid the 1932 of unsaintly memory."

But the American people will have cuts just the same, he said. In regard to the most important topic of all—food—he said that even though it is estimated that one-sixth of the total output of foods will be required for the use of the army and for lease-lend shipment abroad, there should still remain ample for the civilian population, provided that it is equitably distributed. The shortages, he said, will not cause hardships that can be stressed too much in times such as these.

Equality of sacrifice underlines the national policy of planning to win the war, Mr. Henderson said. There is no substitute for direct and specific rationing in equitably apportioning acutely scarce supplies of basic necessities, he said, urging full cooperation of the Nation.

The final general session was a record breaker for the Conference. From far and near the social workers came, many of them staying over an extra day just to hear Gertrude Springer, their own "Miss Bailey," who until recently was editor of *Survey* Midmonthly and whose resignation from that periodical is a source of regret everywhere.

Even with the topic "The Responsibility of the Social Worker in a Democracy," Mrs. Springer managed to sprinkle her audience with laughs and sober it with facts adroitly put.

"It's a curious thing that of late we social workers, conditioned though we are by the case work philosophy or the individual personality, have been sort of ganging up and thinking and talking about ourselves as though we were like the Christian soldiers—'all one body we' . . . We—some of us—seem to think that because we are all engaged in what we hope are good works, that we are possessed of an affinity that makes us politically potent. We are urged to bring pressure and what not, all of it sounding vaguely as though we were as compact as the Republican party. I submit that recent events in our outstanding professional organization deny any claim that 'united we stand,'" Mrs. Springer said. In pointing out that social workers stand four-square for democracy, she said, "the record as I observe it leads me to the conclusion that the contribution of corporate social work to the preservation of democracy will continue to be an affirmation of principle, but for more than that, we must, I believe, look to the individual and his personal practice . . . how he practices democracy in the daily performance of his social work job, in his daily contacts with his clients, his associates and the public.

"I am not belittling the American Association of Social Workers and its steady fight for standards of professional education and training; and I am not belittling education and training; and I am not belittling the vigorous young union movement, and certainly, I am not belittling that great body of people far outnumbering those two organized groups, that the public believes to be social workers because they actually are doing the lion's share of social work in this democracy of ours.

"But it is because social workers have such infinite diversity that I believe that our responsibility to democracy will continue to be expressed not by corporate or professional resolutions but by individual conviction, each for himself, each in his own sphere, each according to his own lights. But I am convinced that each of these candles casts a long beam, constituting altogether a beacon that nothing can black out."

She charged social workers to remember that they didn't invent social work. "Old Grandma Public invented it. She called it charity and practiced it with warmth if not with discrimination. Social work is still people—people in a democracy—and I am convinced that if the

public can sense the people behind our program, we'll keep the program all right—the substance, if not the form."

Mrs. Springer concluded with the statement that we strengthen democracy by practicing it out of our own faith and the conviction of our own souls.

### Section I—Social Case Work

The Social Case Work Section, getting under way Monday morning, was organized by Jeannette Regensburg, associate professor of case work at Tulane University, New Orleans, chairman, and Margaret Kauffman, assistant secretary, Family Service Department, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, N. Y., vice-chairman, with one general meeting and several group meetings held simultaneously.

The fundamental concepts of social case work are identical with or closely related to the fundamental concepts of democracy, speakers brought out. Malcolm S. Nichols, general secretary, Family Welfare Society, Boston, Mass., stressed individualism as the basis of case work and of democracy, stating that it distinguishes the American way of life from that of the totalitarian nations with their emphasis on regimentation and conformity.

"Modern case work," he said, "recognizes the right of people to live their own lives in their own way, in so far as this does not interfere with the welfare of the community as a whole or does not infringe upon the rights of others."

Mr. Nichols said that case work is an indispensable part of the practice of any agency administering relief and that its philosophy and methods have been extended gradually to other fields of social work such as child placing, medical social work, vocational guidance and marriage counseling.

"Its principles have permeated the thinking and practice of group workers and other social workers whose emphasis traditionally has been upon the group or the community rather than the individual," he said. "Through changes and developments, case work has added a body of knowledge and skill which is applicable to human relationships quite apart from those of the field of social work."

Mr. Nichols pointed out that the development of psychiatry not only had tremendous influence on case work but has become a necessary adjunct to its practice. Case work not only has a natural and normal place as a part of the social services that are related to the war, but is so much a part of the democratic way of life that it naturally assumes an important place in what we call total war "when not only the Army, Navy and Air Forces, but every means at our disposal is made a part of the war effort," he concluded.

The Case Work speakers all considered social services in relation to war—or one's job in them—from several angles: its normal procedure without conscious adaptation to specific war needs; its adaptation to particular needs and problems created by war; its relationship to the long term view which takes into consideration the needs of the post-war period.

Referring specifically to the tremendous loss in money and in men who were neuro-psychiatric patients from the first World War, Mr. Nichols said that the loss is even greater when we realize that many of these men would probably not have broken down under the strains of normal civilian life. They might have been self-sustaining and contributing members of society had there been preliminary diagnosis of their problems and consequent service elsewhere than in the army during war time, he added.

Case work projects to help determine ability of men to withstand pressures of military service have been set up in some Selective Service headquarters, it was brought out. The conclusion was reached that it should be part of the examination and induction process. Another specific service of social workers to possibly acute war need is an organized unit of the community offices of Civilian Defense, it was said.

Wilbur J. Cohen technical adviser to the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., said that the war shows clearly the great value of our social security services.

"Wars, like depressions, place a heavy burden on our economic, political and social institutions . . . institutions that in a time like this must be sufficiently flexible and adaptable to adjust to new needs and new demands."

Pointing out that the war has revealed not only what we have but what we have not in the way of social security programs, Mr. Cohen declared that where there are social services, they are a bulwark to the fighting forces of the nation and to the civilian forces also.

"We must provide all it takes to protect and conserve the standards of the civilization we cherish . . . Our goal should be establishment of a well-rounded system of social insurance to provide at least a minimum security to individuals and their families who suffer a loss of income due to unemployment, sickness, disability, old age and death. In addition, we must provide a series of constructive social services to supplement social insurance. A basic system of public assistance, a national network of public employment services and similar community services are essential to the proper functioning of social insurance and to the protection of the individual," Mr. Cohen said.

The social security provisions are the basic minimum of protection to those unfortunate persons who each year come face to face with the hazards of economic and industrial life, it was brought out. They are a method of putting a basic underpinning into effect.

The next step in progressive evolution of the constructive social services should be in the field of health security, it was pointed out, with the further provision of cash benefits for hospitalization.

Summing up, the speaker said that it is essential that our system of public assistance be made more adequate to meet special problems which have arisen, with Federal aid to low income States, more adequate aid to dependent children, and Federal grants to the States for general assistance to all needy persons.

"It is more essential now than ever before that we make progress in social security," he said. "When our democratic institutions are under attack, it is imperative that we quicken the tempo of social progress so that our social services may be adequate to meet our increasing need. Social legislation is a vital necessity in a period of national emergency. Sound social legislation makes democracy worth defending and better able to defend itself, because national defense must be carried on by human beings whose strength depends upon their moral and physical fiber."

Recognizing that the war will bring significant changes throughout the world . . . changes more pervasive than even the Industrial Revolution, social case work speakers emphasized the fact that morale in war depends upon faith and hope—faith in what we are fighting for—hope that the standards of life and labor and civilization won in time of peace will not be lost—certainly not deliberately taken away—while the war is on.

Blanche Dimond, consultant in home economics for the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, said that there must be "no waste of funds, no waste of manpower and no waste of human beings who are the basis of the democracy for which we are fighting a war."



Clare M. Tousley, director of public interest for the Community Service Society of New York, said to be the largest private family agency in the United States, said that "It is the whole community who decide the value and quality of their community life, as well as the standards of helpfulness that prevail in it. It is therefore incumbent on social workers to induct the lay citizen into the work so that he may have first-hand knowledge which he can bring to bear on community decisions."

Miss Tousley suggested that lay people be used as volunteers and in groups as fact-finding committees on important social issues coming before communities in such fields as housing, public relief, delinquency, the care of the mentally ill and the homeless.

"The public and social workers are no longer very far apart," she declared. "In the hurly-burly of the depression and now of war, they find themselves working together on many common tasks."

Ways of finding methods of making social agencies' consultation services available and useful to the community, apart from the connotation of "charity," were discussed by Cathryn S. Guyler, field secretary, National Association of Day Nurseries. Tensions due to the very fact of war, threatened or real separation between parents and children, industrial pressures for production on husbands, and night shifts in industry, all affect the emotional, psychological and economic life of families, she brought out.

She asked for a community-wide consultation service to mothers who are employed or considering employment and are concerned about their homes and children. She asked that day-care needs of children be defined and the quality and extent of resources available to meet those needs be determined. She asked for the development of day-care centers as extensions of the home during the period of need.

The day nursery was once an expression of private philanthropy, but there is now a Community Facilities Act providing Federal funds for the development and extension of day-care centers in defense areas, she concluded, adding that the quality of service depends on local administration and plans.

Stating that "inadequate relief, poorly administered, prolongs dependency," Della Shapiro, case consultant with the Family Service Bureau, Houston, Texas, called for more specific interpretation to the people who "either willingly or involuntarily support welfare programs."

Miss Shapiro said that private agencies must assume the responsibility for research, experimentation and study that will clarify the relief situation. "Approach the problem of the effects of inadequate relief standards as one to be studied by the most scientific methods available," she urged social workers.

Pleading for help in the problem of alcoholism, Sybil M. Baker, social worker with the Washingtonian Hospital for Alcoholic Diseases in Boston, Mass., said that all the fields of science must pull together to solve it.

"For the first time, an attempt is being made to coordinate the knowledge and resources of medicine, psychiatry, physiology, chemistry, sociology, criminology and social service in a wider understanding of alcoholism and to effect its recognition as a public health disease," she said, drawing distinction between the common drunkard and the true alcoholic who is physically and mentally ill.

Discussing family troubles and insecurity as a detriment to a child's progress in school, Inez M. Baker, Orleans Parish supervisor in the division of Child Welfare, Louisiana Public Welfare Department, said that individualized service on the part of the social agency and the school concerned in the child provides a pooling of

knowledge and a better understanding of each exceptional child, which "in turn will enable each to contribute more to the child's total development."

The "exceptional child," the one who is "somehow different" rather than "somehow wrong," is potentially of tremendous value to the school and the social agency, Carmelite Janvier, director of the Division of Special Services for the Orleans Parish School Board, New Orleans, said and has indicated direction in developing programs in the schools for all children.

Calling for the proper, considered division of labor between the schools and social work in dealings with the unusual boy or girl, Miss Janvier asked that both teacher training colleges and schools of social work inject into their training programs as much understanding of each other's field as possible.

"The trend in public education is definitely toward individualizing the child and modifying educational machinery to meet his particular needs," she explained. "To do this successfully, administrators and teachers need the understanding of individual differences which can come to them from the field of social service, while the social worker should be more thoroughly acquainted with the scopes and functions of the schools."

Mrs. Ruth Brenner, executive director, Child Adoption Committee, New York City, asked for a more integrated handling of the case of the unmarried mother and her baby without moral judgment and in full recognition of her desire to save her pride.

Decrying the "bootleg adoption practices" which have arisen from the lack of integrated handling of such cases, Mrs. Brenner pointed out that few of these girls seek help from a social agency. She suggested a program of public education on services that can be extended to the unmarried mother and her child, stating that much remains to be done in this field, both for the return of a more soundly strengthened young woman to her community life and for the plans for or placement of her baby.

Ruth Cory Aleshire, case consultant, State Board of Charities and Welfare, Raleigh, N. C., also discussed problems of adoptions. She emphasized necessity for the rural worker to identify herself with the life and interests of the community she serves and to do a bit of "pan-handling" for such requisites as legal service, medical examinations and the like.

Pointing out that only thirty states have laws which require a social investigation of adoptive petitions, Miss Aleshire said that "we are asking that the processes of separation from natural parents, when desirable, and the eventual placement in another family unit be done skillfully, thoughtfully, and with full knowledge of mental hygiene implications."

The use of foster homes for delinquent children, discussed by Kate Bullock, chief of the Child Welfare Division, South Carolina State Department of Public Welfare, Columbia, S. C., was advocated. The major problem encountered in using foster homes for "bad" boys and girls has been in convincing politicians that homes can be found for them.

"All foster parents," Miss Bullock said, "must be successfully adult, with no selfish emotional or compensating reasons for taking a new child into the home and with the sincere desire to work in cooperation with the case worker to that end."

## Section II—Social Group Work

Human needs, community problems and social group work concerned the group work section of the Conference. Wilbur J. Newstetter, dean, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, chairman, and



Joe R. Hoffer, secretary, education and recreation department, Council of Social Agencies, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, vice-chairman, designed meetings to afford a creative experience for each conferee of the section, whether lay or professional, experienced or inexperienced.

The group work section developed with special meetings dealing with consideration of specific examples of human need pertinent to group work services, together with the community conditions out of which they have arisen, or in relation to which they must be met; with consideration of needed resources and construction of sample agency programs to meet the human needs in these community situations; with the formulation of qualifications for personnel equipped to administer these sample programs; with consideration of philosophy and common purposes underlying the efforts of agencies in the field, and the status of the group worker as a professional person.

Gertrude Wilson, professor of Group Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, declared group work to be a process in which the worker guides group life toward a social goal conceived in a democratic philosophy.

Group work is, she said, a protection to be used by members for social growth, an instrument for achieving socially desirable ends, and a method of working with individuals and their relationships with groups.

Mr. Newstetter advanced the view that all social process is founded on inter-group and inter-human relationships and that group work as a method does not differ from case work.

Four different series of consecutive group meetings with specific actual communities for discussion provided the subject matter for the section beginning Tuesday. They included two areas in the rural South, Coffee County, Alabama, and Pike County, Mississippi; the Los Angeles and San Francisco Area; the Pittsburgh-Cleveland Area; and the military area of Alexandria, Louisiana.

The great need for professional standards even during the war emergency and in the face of changed conditions involving group work was brought out in every group work meeting.

The whole tone of the group work section called for the maintenance of standards and for progressive development to meet changing needs under new conditions. Professional education as a means to this end was stressed.

### Section III—Community Organization

The inadequacies of community organization, thrown into bold relief by the war, came into discussion of the Community Organization section with Edward D. Lynde, executive secretary, Welfare Federation, Cleveland, Ohio, as chairman, and LeRoy A. Ramsdell, executive secretary, Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Hartford, Conn., as vice-chairman.

"A total war," said Leonard Mayo, dean, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, "involves total communities, and a community whose social services are weakened through lack of integration and coordination cannot respond with the mobility, drive and precision essential to modern warfare and modern social work."

Considering community organization leadership at the national level, Mr. Mayo said that evidence of our weakness in community organization is to be found in budgets that reflect an ignorance of real need; in programs that are unresponsive to community change; in agency relations which are only a shade removed from armed neutrality; and in the manner in which some national agen-

cies superimpose their programs and counsel upon and seek to control rather than work through and with local communities. Intensified by war, these inadequacies have now become veritable bottlenecks in the crucial task of mobilizing human and material resources, he pointed out.

"Today's changes require a quality of discipline and control as yet unknown to most of us," Mr. Mayo said. "we will have need to remember that while the glory of a democratic nation may lie in freedom of organization and action, that the triumph of a free society is found in a self-imposed discipline that regards the common good as more precious than the pursuit of individual ends, no matter how worthy. In war and in peace, national agencies must demonstrate that there is no necessary inconsistency between freedom and efficiency in meeting the needs of human kind."

In the final analysis, Mr. Mayo concluded, the destiny of the national agency lies in its own hands. In the midst of overwhelming social and economic changes, it must also change, must become more meaningful in its participation in community organization on the local level, must have closer collaboration with other national agencies, and must have a vision which encompasses not only the national but the international scene as well. There is need, he said, for broadening both the geographical and functional base of planning, and in all of these respects, the national agency has something to give.

Discussing how pre-emergency methods of community organization have been adapted to present conditions in metropolitan areas, Lyman S. Ford, Community Chests and Councils, New York City, said that cities which have been successfully and intelligently coordinating and planning for their welfare needs have "pretty generally been the most wise and the most successful in the community mobilization aspects of their defense operations."

Mr. Ford stressed the importance of volunteer effort and sketched the trend toward community-wide financial campaigns for unifying effort behind worthwhile war appeals, eliminating duplication and competition, and controlling unworthy campaigns while maintaining support of regular necessary social services.

"It is essential," he concluded, "that during the war period there be no division of ultimate local responsibility for handling the planning and coordination problems in the field of health, welfare and recreation which arise from the emergency situation."

Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, special consultant to the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense and executive secretary, Association of Junior Leagues of America, New York City, also emphasized the volunteer contribution to the war effort.

"Now as never before," she declared, "we have opportunity to develop a much broader scope of influence and service in the social agency field and through properly qualified volunteers from all walks of life to channel the feeling of citizen responsibility for community welfare."

The special job of social work personnel, Mrs. Van Slyck said, is to offer its community organization skills and its professional equipment to the Council of Defense Volunteer Offices throughout the country.

Community planning groups should be built around existing social agencies, services and welfare organizations, Louise Gilbert, Jeffersonville, Ind., child welfare worker for the Indiana State Department of Public Welfare, said.

Jessie E. Hauser, supervisor, Child Welfare Services, North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. Fern Carl Duncan, Nolan County Child Welfare Unit, Sweetwater, Texas, brought to the fore social problems attendant upon movement of

army camps and defense industries to coastal and rural sections in no way prepared to cope with them.

"Relief loads have dwindled and lethargy has vanished," Miss Hauser said, "but the evils of transiency and prostitution have accompanied the sudden influx."

Four group meetings considered the technical aspects of community organization. Later discussion concerned intersecting lines of such organizations—governmental and voluntary; national, regional and local.

Perhaps the most significant summing up of the American scene today was given by Fred K. Hoehler, Chicago, director of the American Public Welfare Association and president-elect of the National Conference of Social Work.

"The war has renewed our consciousness of the imperfections in our social organization by creating staggering new community problems and at the same time dislocating our normal machinery for dealing with them," Mr. Hoehler said. "We are only beginning to realize the explosive and revolutionary character of this war in terms of its effect on our economic and social organization."

Strong federal leadership that will release rather than block local energy and initiative and complete abandonment of every vestige of the "business as usual" attitude in governmental and private agencies are essential to community organization for war requisite, Mr. Hoehler declared.

#### Section IV—Social Action

John A. Fitch, New York School of Social Work faculty, New York City, served as chairman of the Social Action Section, with Annetta M. Dieckmann, metropolitan industrial secretary, Y. W. C. A., Chicago, Ill., as vice-chairman.

Here again the need for changes and extension in the scope of the Social Security Act came to attention. Particularly pertinent to the social action group, however, was the consideration of war health issues, and labor's part in present health programs.

I. S. Falk, director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., laid down a six-point legislative program designed to maintain the national health for the trials of war and to build a sound foundation for the future.

His plan involves legislative and administrative action to secure adequate industrial hygiene and medical services to strengthen existing public health and public assistance programs; establishment of disability insurance and hospitalization payments; submission of broader programs for general health and medical services; immediate enactment of health programs scheduled in relation to the war effort; and vigorous use of planning bodies for long-range studies of health problems.

"Health is vital not only to men who must meet and defeat the enemy, but also to men and women who must win the battle of production," Mr. Falk said, maintaining that an adequate national health program should provide for all services which modern knowledge and skill can furnish to assure healthful living "and should apply to all who need service and protection against the costs and losses resulting from sickness, disability and death."

Dean A. Clark, surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service, urged immediate attention to health needs. He stated that health conditions in war production areas have been of such concern to the government that special emergency health and sanitation measures have been taken in the training of over 700 physicians, dentists, nurses and sanitary engineers.

Stating that although no epidemics of any size, or

statistically visible rise in death rates or adverse effect on production have occurred, Dr. Clark said that the situation is serious.

Through the Community Facilities Act, passed in June, 1941, the Federal Works Agency received \$150,000,000 later increased by an additional \$200,000,000 for the construction of housing, recreational, school and health facilities in defense areas, Dr. Clark explained.

The Public Health Service, responsible for projects for health facilities submitted under this Act, gave its approval for 206 hospitals, 96 health centers, 25 miscellaneous health projects, and 495 water supply and sewage disposal projects. Construction has started on only 36 of these, he said.

It was the consensus that health services are inseparable parts of a program to provide security for individuals and families and for the Nation as a whole, and that an adequate national health program must be broad in scope.

The furthering of national health, Mr. Falk had already pointed out, should be undertaken so far as possible within the framework of long-range and enduring social security plans and with regard for the strengthening of the social services generally. Only in this way, he said, can we wield an administrative organization capable of meeting unexpected needs. He advocated for a sound program:

1. Legislative and administrative action to meet immediate and specific needs of the industrial war effort.

2. Legislative and administrative action to strengthen existing health programs and to build needed facilities where expansion, improvement or construction threatens no interference with the war effort.

3. Legislative and administrative action to establish temporary and permanent disability insurance and hospitalization payments recently recommended to Congress by the President.

4. Submission to the public and the legislative bodies of broader programs for general health and medical services, construction of needed facilities, etc.

5. Enactment of a broad and long-range program as rapidly as possible, with a schedule of effective dates set in relation to war efforts.

6. The vigorous use of planning bodies responsible both for concurrent and long-range studies to advise both the administrative and legislative branches of government.

"As surely as health services are to be numbered with food, housing, clothing and education, as surely as protection against disability is vital to all who live by work, so surely is health security an essential goal of the war," Mr. Falk said.

Decrying planlessness in the war production program that is reflected in the dislocation of the labor market, and urging full use of labor in wartime, Robert K. Lamb, staff director, House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, said that organization of the Manpower Commission was essential to greater centralization of control and operation.

The war, he said, will not be won from Washington, but it can be lost there. Production is a local job which must have for its goal the maximum of effort and output.

Outlining a plan for the transition of labor—and the nation—from war to peace production, R. J. Thomas, president, United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Detroit, Michigan, proposed that soldiers and sailors be given war bonds, in addition to their pay, as a means of maintaining an ade-



quate post-war purchasing power. His post-war plan included a thirty-hour week, maintenance of purchasing power, and creation of a reserve for industrial conversion back to peace time activities.

Walter J. Matherly, dean, College of Business Administration, University of Florida, pointed out that eight states still retain the poll tax as a condition governing voting, and said that its abolition would greatly increase the number of participants in elections whether or not it opened wide the door to the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Discrimination in employment in war industries on account of race or color and explanation of the President's Fair Employment Practices committee introduced Mark Ethridge, former chairman of the committee, to the Conference for the second time. George I. Sanchez, University of Texas, and Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, New York City, also discussed the problem of minorities in war-time.

Reactionary forces at work against the Farm Security Administration brought about the inclusion of this subject in the social action program of the Conference. James G. Maddox, formerly director, Rural Rehabilitation Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C., and now assistant to the administrator, said that the program has been indispensable to the southern farmer.

"More than 1,100,000 loans have been made by the Farm Security Administration in the South," Mr. Maddox revealed. "It is important that a large proportion of the original loans . . . totaling over \$246,125,000 . . . goes to the purchase of capital goods, a less amount for farm operating expenses, and a still smaller amount for family living."

The significance of the program in wartime was emphasized.

### Section V—Public Welfare Administration

Dorothy C. Kahn, assistant executive secretary, American Association of Social Workers, New York City, was chairman, and Elizabeth Cosgrove, senior examiner, Public Social Services Examining Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., was vice-chairman of the Public Welfare Administration Section of the Conference.

The most serious problem facing social workers is the extent to which they can maintain public assistance programs in view of an all-out war, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, declared.

Warning that "we may be called on to sacrifice some of the basic convictions in regard to the sacred and inviolable character of our brotherman that is the basis of all social work and all our democratic institutions," the speaker said that "we need to re-examine our philosophies in the light of conditions as we find them . . . devise ways and means of effecting the most economical methods of administration . . . try to retain and build up in our midst that spirit of humanism of which social service is the finest expression."

The social worker, he pointed out, must deal with conflicting philosophies on state and federal levels and on state and local community levels, as well. He stated that there was a wide gap between needs that have been determined and services to meet them.

Peter Kasius, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., speaking on the subject from the Federal point of view, said that eventually some form of intrastate equalization may be effected because of the increasing inability of states to carry assistance programs without local tax help.

Maude T. Barrett, director of Social Service, Department of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, said that difficulties are greatest where states are financially incapable of maintaining flexible programs of general assistance.

Discussion of the impact of war on the normal functions of public agencies and the problems of recruitment and placement of public welfare personnel also occupied the section.

Rollo A. Barnes, director of the Aid and Relief Division, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, Boston, Mass., advocated legally provided programs of licensing and supervision for boarding homes for the aged, citing the Massachusetts plan as an example of its effectiveness.

In an appeal for closer cooperation between the judiciary and public welfare agencies administering child welfare services, Judge Frank Voelker, Lake Providence, La., urged social welfare workers to cultivate the courts and to work with them.

Pointing to the need for broadening and defining the scope of child welfare service, Judge Voelker called for (1) establishment of a complete program of child welfare rather than attention to "specialized cases"; (2) integration of the various services given to children; (3) establishment of psychiatric clinic services based on guidance center practices, particularly for rural courts; (4) redistribution of some of the juvenile court functions, with possible assignment of those that are purely administrative to the Department of Public Welfare.

Discussing old age assistance, Ruth Coleman, director, Court Service Division, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago, said that refusal of children to support elderly parents is only a symbol of family dissension in many cases, having its roots in something that may seem trivial or fantastic to an outsider, "but may require all the skill a social worker may have to solve it."

In the field of delinquency, Margaret A. Emery, chief case work supervisor, Lake County Department of Public Welfare, Gary, Indiana, said that public child welfare services make available to all courts having jurisdiction in children's cases the special skills, time and techniques of case workers for studies helping to determine the best placement or custody of the child and for reports on the progress of child wards of the state.

"The court then is freed of many of its non-judicial responsibilities," the speaker said, "and is able to devote more time and effort to making the hearings more constructive for the boy or girl whom the judge is trying to help."

### Conservation of Family Finances and Resources

The Committee on Conservation of Family Finances and Resources began its deliberations with consideration of life insurance and social work, family finance and the small loan, the cooperative idea, separation allowances and the Family Wage and consumer protection in 1942.

Charles Magill Smith, executive secretary of the South-eastern Cooperative League, said that in the rural South the immediate need is for "the creation of cooperative community services which will bring an improvement in the level of living and gradually free the small farmer from economic dependence on the system which has exploited him."

The cooperative system, he said, is here to stay. "It permits both freedom and solidarity, allows for personal genius and unhampered local initiative and develops a true sense of citizenship among its members. It offers a way by which the people themselves can determine the kind of society in which they and their children are to live."



Family allowances, F. Emerson Andrews, manager of publications of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, pointed out, may be the possible solution to the new uneconomic position of the family in wartime.

"A system under which money will be paid to wives and mothers, not on the basis of need at all but in stated definite sums, purely by virtue of their being wives and mothers, may be coming sooner than we dream."

The principle spread rapidly in foreign developments, until before the war, substantial groups were covered in no less than twenty-eight countries, with inclusion of practically the whole population in several of them, notably France and Belgium, he said.

"Coverage, while for administrative reasons may have to begin with the Social Security set-up, should probably be made universal as soon as practicable, so that the program may be fully democratic and may help solve the problem of family dependency in the middle as well as the lower-paid groups."

The discovery that psychological misalignments of individuals and members of families account for a burden of unpaid debt which "is making the cost of consumer credit higher than it needs to be," was reported by A. A. Heckman, general secretary, Family Service, St. Paul, Minn. Psychological aspects of indebtedness, he said, are indicated in any repetitive process of debt entanglement.

### Interstate Migration

Congressman John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, member of the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, spoke to the Committee on Interstate Migration, pointing out that the concentration of war contracts in limited areas will undermine the structure of the smaller American community and create heavy centralization of population in those areas during the post-war period. This in turn will endanger the recovery of the smaller communities and peacetime industries outside of these metropolitan centers.

The rapidly changing activities of his Federal committee from the field of depression migrancy to that of uprooted war workers are still concerned with numerous earlier problems which still remain to be dealt with, Congressman Sparkman said.

The House committee investigating migration advocates the alteration of the Federal Social Security legislation to provide uniform settlement requirements for the Nation, he said—a one-year gaining, one-year losing regulation, with no loss before a gain. Another bill sponsored by the committee and now before Congress, he said, concerns regulation of activities of interstate labor contractors.

The Farm Security Administration program of camps for migratory farm workers in many localities, together with its rural rehabilitation activities and the extension of all reclamation programs, should be supported vigorously, he said. And farm migrants should be given an opportunity to share in the benefits of the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Purchase plan.

### Law and Social Work

The Legal Aid Group and the Committee on Law and Social Work, meeting together, heard Wood Brown, New Orleans attorney, request "first aid service" in getting accurate knowledge of laws protecting the civil rights of drafted men and their dependents. Summarizing the

Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940, he outlined provisions of other federal and state acts.

Mrs. Frances C. Dwyer, assistant counsel for the Atlanta Legal Aid Society, said that since their beginning in New York in 1876, legal aid offices have been in the legal field what charity hospitals are in the medical.

"Legal aid work is based on the theory that justice shall be available to rich and poor alike and that no man shall be denied his day in court simply because he is poor," she explained. "It is primarily designed to make a reality out of the democratic idea—equal protection of the law to every man, woman and child in America."

### The Physically Handicapped

The Committee on the Physically Handicapped, stating that the victory program of the United States presents at once the greatest opportunity for the physically handicapped to demonstrate their physical, mental, vocational, and other abilities, and the greatest challenge to the Nation to make use of those abilities, discussed their place in war and post-war periods.

The meetings revealed that the "physically handicapped have been located, medically treated, physically restored, vocationally trained, and physiologically adjusted and that they wish to be "used" during the war and in the peace to follow.

### Alien and Foreign-Born Citizen

In a joint session with the Public Welfare Section, the Committee on the Alien and Foreign-Born Citizen, heard Robert K. Lamb, staff director, House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, declare that one of the most troublesome and potentially explosive situations which has emerged in this country since the outbreak of the war concerns the mass relocation of aliens in military areas.

Advocating enemy alien hearing boards established under Department of Justice men, Mr. Lamb said that "It is expected today that over half of the 85,000 German and Italian aliens on the West Coast may be evacuated, setting a precedent for the evacuation of over 350,000 on the East Coast."

The mass evacuation movement involves over one million, one hundred thousand enemy aliens in this country, Mr. Lamb pointed out, stating that some 115,000 Japanese have already been moved from the West Coast.

"The proposal to move the alien population in a mass evacuation comes much closer to fifth column disruption than does the possible damage which a limited number of them will commit if the movement is not made," he declared.

Hearing boards are the logical counter to any establishment of limited martial law and proposals for evacuation of Italians and Germans, he concluded, adding that "the hearing boards have merit in and of themselves as a useful adjunct to the campaign against discrimination in employment now being conducted by the Administration."

Jane M. Hoey, director, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., pointed out that the evacuation of enemy aliens and citizens of foreign birth from the West Coast military areas and the internment of many Japanese, German and Italian na-

tionals, is already creating many new social problems in America.

Posing the questions, "Is it democracy we are working for—and can we practice it at home?" Miss Hoey said that we are giving too little thought to these people after the war.

"We consider the care of these people purely a national problem," she said.

The relocation of aliens, of evacuating hundreds of thousands of people in short periods of time on grounds of military necessity, raises many complications, cutting across social and economic lines that press for immediate solution, it was brought out.

Earl G. Harrison, Philadelphia, special assistant to the Attorney General, who directed the 1940 registration of aliens, declared that a great effort is being made to achieve individual justice in the treatment of aliens and that such an effort required "the close cooperation of all communities and particularly of the social service groups."

Mr. Harrison said that the government is not pampering enemy aliens but that it is not taking chances, either.

Leonard Outhwaite, associate chief of the Minorities Service, War Production Board, explained that any loyal alien may be employed in any normal industry, and most types of war production work are being performed under regular contracts issued by the army and navy.

Only about one-third of all war production is being contracted for by the army and navy under what they call "classified contracts," he said, adding that simplified procedures have been started to obtain permission for employing aliens in defense plants.

### Prevention and Treatment of Delinquency and Crime

Fewer machine-gun penologists, fewer sloppy sentimentalists and more objective, realistic and well-trained case workers who are stable, mature and sensible are the desperate need of the parole and probation system, Dr. David Dressler, executive director, New York State Parole Division, told the Committee on the Prevention and Treatment of Delinquency and Crime.

More than in any other agency, Dr. Dressler said, the case workers with probationers must consider the individual in his relation to society and his understanding of what society expects of him.

The self-knowing, analytical and evaluative processes of the case worker are at least as effective as any other method for offering guidance, advice, stimulation and growth within the limits of the individuals concerned in treatment, he stated.

Declaring that "we know why children become delinquent and what to do about it, but we don't do it," Lowell Juilliard Carr, director, Michigan Child Guidance Institute, urged that present emphasis in the juvenile delinquency program be placed on "the discovery, education and organization of leadership," rather than on techniques of service.

E. Mebane Hunt, executive secretary, Women's Prison Association of New York, said that during the last year, 57,799 girls and women were arrested throughout the country.

"Only a very small proportion of these," she pointed out, "were ever given the benefit of any case work help, although there are about thirty institutions for women, federal and state, where there is a conscious and conscientious effort at rehabilitation."

It is of vital importance, she said, to society for its

own self-interest to see that everything is done that will make the offender a less destructive and more constructive member of that group.

### Some Highlights From Associate Group Meetings

A farm population that is growing faster than a city one is creating overcrowding and even more extreme restriction of rural economic opportunities in the United States, Lewis Rohrbach, agent of the Federal Farm Security Administration, Washington, told the National Probation Association.

Discussing delinquency prevention in rural areas, he said that as a Nation we have done little about a problem which is one of the country's greatest tragedies—rural poverty. It is, he added, a composite of poor health, poor food, poor tenure, poor schooling, and poor prospects for the future. Rejection of almost fifty per cent of drafted men from rural areas because of physical disabilities traceable in most cases to poor diet and poor health practices, should bear eloquent testimony of at least part of this tragedy, he said.

The need for some legislative enactment to help establish citizenship by documentary evidence has become increasingly apparent. As a result of war, many industries have become converted into defense industries and employers frequently insist that applicants for jobs show proof of citizenship. (Edward J. Shaughnessy, deputy commissioner of immigration and naturalization, U. S. Department of Justice, before the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship.)

Many of the Latin Americans within the United States live "in a veritable concentration camp . . . The 3,000,000 within our continental borders and the 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans of our island possession are a potentially great resource for bringing us closer to their 120,000,000 cousins in the other Americas." (George I. Sanchez, Austin, Texas, and president-general of the League of United Latin American Citizens.)

Faith and security are as essential to the moral development of children as vitamins are to the growth of their bodies. (Joseph R. McCoy, general secretary, Big Brother Movement, New York City, before the National Council Church Mission of Help.)

Better to understand the reality of the war situation we are facing than to meet it with the hysteria that comes from fear and hate. (H. L. Pritchett, sociology and mental hygiene professor, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, before the Church Conference of Social Work.)

By the end of 1943, total employment in this country is expected to reach 52,200,000, of whom 17,600,000 will be women—three million more women employed than at the end of 1942 . . . The very real possibility of such an enormous induction of women into the working structure of the Nation makes it imperative that there be dynamic recognition of the changes this will cause in our economic, community and family life. (Thelma McKelvey, chief, Women's Labor Supply Board, Labor Division War Production Board, before the National Consumers League.)

Children must have adult companionship and guidance, either from their parents or substitutes—if they are to escape serious effects of the war. (Dr. W. Mason Mathews, The Guidance Center of the Institute for Mental Hygiene, New Orleans, La., before the National Association of Day Nurseries.)

Virtually all delinquency stems from neglect . . . An integrated child welfare program for adolescents pre-



senting behavior problems should possess at least four special services: basic family welfare services for handling fundamental family problems interfering with the child's development or producing anti-social tendencies; child guidance clinics staffed with psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers; properly selected and adequately supervised foster homes for varying types of cases; and specialized institutional facilities. These must rest on a foundation of general community resources, such as economic aid to families when needed, proper recreational facilities, adequate medical service and an appropriate and meaningful educational system. (John Slawson, executive director, Jewish Board of Guardians, New York City before the National Association of Training Schools and the Child Welfare League of America.)

In the not too far distant past, solution of the problems of delinquency was looked upon as the almost exclusive responsibility of judges, probation officers, and those caring for juvenile offenders in institutions . . . but today—the school teacher should be important in preventing delinquency, by reason of her knowledge of subject matter and pedagogy, of course, plus personality and other attributes which create a peaceful, happy environment through her very presence, and through a public school realistic program which enables each child to attain the highest possible level of personal, social and moral health, economic productivity and happiness. (Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, Board of Education, New York City before the National Association of Training Schools.)

Advocating the extension of such services of C.C.C. (since then abolished) and N.Y.A. (since curtailed), Dr. Martha W. McDonald, director of Guidance Center of the Institute for Mental Hygiene, New Orleans, La., cited the marked increase in juvenile delinquency which was anticipated as a result of the psychological by-products of war before the National Association of Training Schools.

Barring the eventuality of some fundamental reconstruction of our social and economic system, the Nation will be faced with a truly critical youth problem after the war is won. (E. Donald Sisson, director, Vocational Guidance and assistant professor of Psychology, Louisiana State University, before the National Youth Service Council.)

Bringing the facts of life at the most opportune moments to the knowledge and hearts of as much of the public as possible is the only way of obtaining adequate social legislation. (Albert Deutsch, welfare editor, New York City newspaper PM, before the Social Work Publicity Council.)

America must have a far-flung program for all-day care for children of working mothers if family life is to escape unnecessary disintegration and if children are to come through the war relatively unscathed. (Elizabeth W. Clark, executive director, National Association of Day Nurseries, before the Child Welfare League of America.)

The institution has come into its own unique place in the care of boys and girls who must live away from their homes . . . But no matter how much we may want to, we cannot make up to the dependent child for what he has lost . . . We can help him to accept his new status in life and to find within it constructive values for his own growth. (Margaret Embry, DePelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau, Houston, Texas, before the Child Welfare League of America.)

Food for victory at the expense of the exploitation of child labor will bring a poor kind of victory . . . The evil of industrialized farming will end only when the chief wage earner can make a living that enables his family to live in decency and security. (John J. Sparkman, U. S. Representative from Alabama, before the National Child Labor Committee.)

Child labor was on the increase in the United States long before Pearl Harbor, and the trend has been a national one. The number of employment certificates issued to 14 and 15-year-old children in twenty-nine states during the first half of 1941 was almost double the number issued during the same period in 1940 . . . and for the first time in our national history, high school enrollment **decreased** in the fall of 1941. (Paul L. Benjamin, Council of Social Agencies secretary, Buffalo, N. Y., before the National Child Labor Committee.)

Plug the loop holes in the child labor laws to curb the employment of children in defense areas. (Myron Falk, Baton Rouge, La., Louisiana Department of Public Welfare, before the National Child Labor Committee.)

Social workers in the field of Aid to Dependent Children, more generally known as ADC, must understand the heritage of poor relief and the basis of preferential treatment in the earlier Mother's Aid and Mother's Pension programs if they are to prevent conflict between the needs of their clients and the moralistic attitudes of of their communities. (Eileen Blackey, Florida State Welfare Board, before the National Association for Aid to Dependent Children.)

### Building the Future

Democracy is something we must educate our civilian and military population to and for, it was brought out in every National Conference of Social Work meeting. That this is a war of ideas and ideologies was accepted as fact. That we cannot depend upon providence to give us a conception of the idea was also stressed.

In order to make democracy a real and vital issue, we must hold to social measures already in existence, expand and extend our social security measures, build things concrete in the development of our ideals for better housing, better education, children healthy in mind and body, a citizenry stable and well.

Community effort for the common good and a national economy geared to the interest and welfare of all the people rather than to special segments were advocated by Dr. Martin Luther Reymert, director, Mooseheart Laboratory for Child Research, as essential.

"If we take our trust seriously," he said, "we will not only assure a morale that will give us a military victory but we will also assure that the victory shall be no hollow one, that the future shall not mock at hollow promises for which we are sacrificing so much. Democracy is not static. It does not mean returning to the past. Its promise and realization lie in the future."

To assure that morale is the social worker's job, he said. Today the future is dark. Victory and peace seem far off . . . but social workers are determined to cushion the after-war shocks of social disorganization and upheaval with constructive measures planned for any eventuality.

MARY E. THEOBALD.

## The Conference in Retrospect

(Continued from Page 5)

seems to justify the hope on the part of many Conference members when the matter of going to the deep South was under discussion a year ago that the Conference might in its 1942 meeting both help toward real gains in this area of race relations and also leave behind a spirit of goodwill and fairer understanding.

And the weatherman in New Orleans did his part nobly—every one of the Conference days except one was moderate in temperature, a hint perhaps of values to be found in moderation in all things!

SHELBY M. HARRISON.



# CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION

## 1942 - 1943

**E**LECTION results at the New Orleans meeting and the Conference organization for 1942-43 are given herewith. The 1943 Conference is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 23-29. The new 1942-43 officers are:

### President

FRED K. HOEHLER  
Chicago, Illinois

### First Vice-President

RT. REV. MSGR. BRYAN J. McENTEGART  
New York City

### Second Vice-President

ELIZABETH WISNER  
New Orleans, Louisiana

### Third Vice-President

COLONEL ARCHIBALD YOUNG  
Pasadena, California

### Treasurer

ARCH MANDEL  
New York City

### General Secretary

HOWARD R. KNIGHT  
Columbus, Ohio

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**Ex-Officio:**—Fred K. Hoehler, president; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Bryan J. McEntegart, first vice-president; Elizabeth Wisner, second vice-president; Colonel Archibald Young, third vice-president; Shelby M. Harrison, past president; Arch Mandel, treasurer.

**Term expiring 1943:**—Pierce Atwater, Chicago, Illinois; Ruth O. Blakeslee, Washington, D. C.; Charlotte Carr, Chicago, Illinois; Joanna C. Colcord, New York City; H. L. Lurie, New York City; Margaret E. Rich, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Josephine Roche, Denver, Colorado.

**Term expiring 1944:**—Martha A. Chickering, Sacramento, California; Ewan Clague, Washington, D. C.; Evelyn K. Davis, New York City; Gordon Hamilton, New York City; Wayne McMillen, Chicago, Illinois; Agnes Van Driel, Washington, D. C.; Gertrude Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**Term expiring 1945:**—Charles J. Birt, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Loula Dunn, Montgomery, Alabama; Martha M. Eliot, M.D., Washington, D. C.; Ruth FitzSimons, Olympia, Washington; Lester B. Granger, New York City; Kenneth L. M. Pray, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; George L. Warren, New York City.

### PROGRAM COMMITTEE

#### Ex-Officio

Fred K. Hoehler, Chicago, Illinois, Chairman.  
Shelby M. Harrison, New York City.  
Howard R. Knight, Columbus, Ohio.

#### Term Expires 1943

Ruth O. Blakeslee, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Chester Bowles, Essex, Connecticut.

#### Term Expires 1944

H. M. Cassidy, Berkeley, California.  
Mary L. Gibbons, New York City.

#### Term Expires 1945

Clara A. Kaiser, New York City.  
Kenneth W. Miller, Springfield, Illinois.

#### Section Chairmen

Section I—Social Case Work.  
Charlotte Towle, Chicago, Illinois.  
Section II—Social Group Work.  
Charles E. Hendry, New York City.  
Section III—Community Organization.  
Arthur Dunham, Detroit, Michigan.  
Section IV—Social Action.  
Robert K. Lamb, Washington, D. C.  
Section V—Public Welfare Administration.  
William Hodson, New York City.

### COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

Chairman: Rose J. McHugh, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

#### Committee Members

##### Term Expires 1943

Frankie V. Adams, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia.  
Mary E. Austin, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.  
Frederick I. Daniels, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Brooklyn, New York.  
Sophie Hardy, Children's Protective Society, San Francisco, California.  
Rose J. McHugh, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.  
C. F. McNeil, Omaha Welfare Federation and Community Chest, Omaha, Nebraska.  
The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, Catholic Welfare Bureau, Los Angeles, California.

**Term Expires 1944**

- Paul T. Beisser, Children's Aid Society, St. Louis Provident Association, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Sara A. Brown, Graduate School of Social Work, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.
- Evelyn P. Johnson, Family Welfare Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- Clara A. Kaiser, New York School of Social Work, New York City.
- Malcolm S. Nichols, Family Welfare Society, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Rose Porter, Family Service Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Mary C. Raymond, Council of Social Agencies, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**Term Expires 1945**

- L. M. Bristol, Department of Sociology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.
- Florence R. Day, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Edgar M. Gerlach, Federal Correctional Institute, Danbury, Connecticut.
- Frank Hertel, Family Welfare Association, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Louis E. Hosch, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- Ruth E. Lewis, Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Margaret Steel Moss, Dauphin County Board of Assistance, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS**

- Chairman: Reverend John J. Butler, Catholic Charities, St. Louis, Missouri.

**Committee Members**

- F. Emerson Andrews, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.
- Lucille Batson, Indianapolis Orphan Asylum, Indianapolis, Indiana.

**COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE**

- Chairman: C. W. Areson, State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, New York.

**Committee Members****Term Expires 1943**

- C. W. Areson, State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, New York.
- Harry M. Carey, Community Federation of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Louise M. Clevenger, St. Paul Community Chest, St. Paul, Minnesota.
- Helen W. Hanchette, Associated Charities, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Charles I. Schottland, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Marietta Stevenson, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.
- Walter W. Whitson, Houston-Harris County Relief Board, Houston, Texas.

**Term Expires 1944**

- Douglas Falconer, Greater New York Fund, New York City.
- Reverend A. T. Jamison, The Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, South Carolina.
- Fred R. Johnson, Michigan Children's Aid Society, Detroit, Michigan.
- Rhoda Kaufman, Social Planning Council, Atlanta, Georgia.
- Reverend Walter McGuinn, Boston College School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Merle E. MacMahon, Children's Bureau of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.
- Richard M. Neustadt, Social Security Board, San Francisco, California.

**Term Expires 1945**

- Vilona P. Cutler, Y.W.C.A., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- Agnes S. Donaldson, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Lynn D. Mowat, Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation, Los Angeles, California.
- Randel Shake, Marion County Juvenile Court, Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Jean Sinnock, Department of Social Work, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.
- Herbert L. Willett, Jr., Community Chest of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C.

**SECTION I—SOCIAL CASE WORK**

- Chairman: Charlotte Towle, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

- Vice-Chairman: Lucille N. Austin, New York School of Social Work, New York City.

**Committee Members****Term Expires 1943**

- Marcella Farrar, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Alta C. Hoover, San Francisco, California.
- Ruth E. Lewis, Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Mary E. Lucas, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.
- Louise Silbert, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts.

**Term Expires 1944**

- Grace A. Browning, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
- Elizabeth McCord de Schweinitz, Washington, D. C.
- Elizabeth L. Porter, Family Service Society, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- Helaine A. Todd, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
- Anna Budd Ware, Family Consultation Service, Associated Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Term Expires 1945**

- Aleta Brownlee, U. S. Children's Bureau, San Francisco, California.
- Ruth Gartland, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Gordon Hamilton, New York School of Social Work, New York City.
- Florence Hollis, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.
- Ella Weinfurther Reed, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, Illinois.

**SECTION II—SOCIAL GROUP WORK**

- Chairman: Charles E. Hendry, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.
- Vice-Chairman: Philip Schiff, Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association, New Orleans, Louisiana.

**Committee Members****Term Expires 1943**

- Harrison S. Elliott, Department of Religious Education, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
- Charles E. Hendry, Boy Scouts of America, New York City.
- Mary Ellen Hubbard, Southwark Neighborhood House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Annie Clo Watson, International Institute, San Francisco, California.
- Margaret Williamson, National Board, Y.W.C.A.'s, New York City.

**Term Expires 1944**

- Dorothy I. Cline, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Margaret Day, National Federation of Settlements, New York City.
- Neva R. Deardorff, Welfare Council of New York City, New York City.
- John C. Smith, Jr., Boston Urban League, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Harleigh Trecker, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

**Term Expires 1945**

- Ray Johns, National Council, Y.M.C.A.'s, Chicago, Illinois.
- Alma Elizabeth Johnston, Y.W.C.A., Richmond, Virginia.
- Clara A. Kaiser, New York School of Social Work, New York City.
- Helen Rowe, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Dorothea Spellman, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

**SECTION III—COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION**

- Chairman: Arthur Dunham, Curriculum in Social Work, University of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan.
- Vice-Chairman: Margaret Yates, Council of Social Agencies of Ft. Worth and Tarrant County, Ft. Worth, Texas.

**Term Expires 1943**

- Ralph H. Blanchard, Community Chests and Councils, New York City.
- Arthur Dunham, Curriculum in Social Work, University of Michigan, Detroit, Michigan.
- Anita Eldridge, California Conference of Social Work, San Francisco, California.
- Josephine Strode, Department of Rural Sociology, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
- Martha Wood, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

**Term Expires 1944**

- Helen M. Alvord, Community Chest and Council, Greenwich, Connecticut.
- Isabel P. Kennedy, Federation of Social Agencies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- W. T. McCullough, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Wayne McMillen, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
- Earl N. Parker, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

**Term Expires 1945**

- James T. Brunot, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
- Ruth FitzSimons, State Department of Social Security, Olympia, Washington.
- Lester B. Granger, National Urban League, New York City.
- Philip E. Ryan, Insular and Foreign Operations, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
- Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, Association of the Junior Leagues of America, New York City.

**SECTION IV—SOCIAL ACTION**

- Chairman: Robert K. Lamb, House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, Washington, D. C.

**Committee Members****Term Expires 1943**

- Marv Anderson, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Roger N. Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union, New York City.
- John S. Bradway, Law School, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.
- Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.



**Term Expires 1944**

- John A. Fitch, New York School of Social Work, New York City.
- Marion Hathway, Division of Social Work, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- T. Arnold Hill, Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, New York City.
- Sidney Hollander, National Council Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Lea D. Taylor, Chicago Commons, Chicago, Illinois.

**Term Expires 1945**

- Ewan Clague, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
- Myron Falk, Louisiana Civilian Defense Council, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
- Elizabeth S. Magee, Consumers League of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Josephine Roche, Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Denver, Colorado.
- J. Raymond Walsh, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

**SECTION V—PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION**

Chairman: William Hodson, Department of Welfare of the City of New York, New York City.

Vice-Chairman: Benjamin Glassberg, Department of Public Assistance, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**Committee Members****Term Expires 1943**

- Charles H. Alspach, Social Security Board, Needham, Massachusetts.
- Robert W. Beasley, Social Security Board, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- William Haber, Department of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Florence L. Sullivan, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Ernest F. Witte, School of Social Work, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

**Term Expires 1944**

- Fay L. Bentley, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
- Elsa Castendyck, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Ruth Coleman, Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare, Chicago, Illinois.
- Dorothy C. Kahn, American Association of Social Workers, New York City.
- Eunice Minton, Florida State Welfare Board, Jacksonville, Florida.

**Term Expires 1945**

- Robert E. Bondy, Services to the Armed Forces, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
- William W. Burke, Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.
- E. R. Goudy, State Public Welfare Commission, Portland, Oregon.
- Martha E. Phillips, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Chicago, Illinois.
- Louis Towley, Bureau of Procedures and Systems, Minnesota Division of Social Welfare, St. Paul, Minnesota.

## Nominations for Election in 1943

**T**HE report of the Committee on Nominations for election at Cleveland as presented at New Orleans is as follows:

For President: Elizabeth Wisner, Tulane School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For First Vice-President: Stanley P. Davies, Community Service Society of New York, New York City.

For Second Vice-President: Louise Cottrell, State Public Welfare Commission, Portland, Oregon.

For Third Vice-President: Rev. A. T. Jamison, Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, South Carolina.

**T**HE following members of the National Conference of Social Work were nominated for the **Executive Committee**, term to expire in 1946. (Seven to be elected.)

David C. Adie, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.

Mildred Arnold, Children's Division, State Department of Public Welfare, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Msgr. Robert P. Barry, Catholic Charitable Bureau, Boston, Massachusetts.

Harry M. Carey, Greater Boston Community Fund, Boston, Massachusetts.

Lucy Carner, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

Elizabeth Cosgrove, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Audrey M. Hayden, Illinois Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Chicago, Illinois.

Ralph G. Hurlin, Department of Statistics, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

John Ihlder, Alley Dwelling Authority for District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Leonard W. Mayo, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elizabeth Nairn, Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee.

Florence Sytz, Tulane School of Social Work, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Frances Taussig, Jewish Social Service Association, New York City.

Herbert D. Williams, New York State Training School for Boys, Orange County, New York.

**T**HE following members of the Conference were nominated for the **Committee on Nominations**, term to expire in 1946. (Seven to be elected.)

Ralph Bennett, Social Service Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

Margery Carpenter, Department of Public Charities, Berkeley, California.

Abigail Curlee, Austin Travis County Welfare Department, Austin, Texas.

Samuel Gerson, Jewish Federation of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

Frank Z. Glick, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Beatrice P. Hodge, Social Service Department, Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Anna E. King, Fordham University School of Social Service, New York City.

Robert F. Nelson, Family Welfare Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

C. C. Ridge, Grand Rapids Community Chest and Council, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Bernice E. Scroggie, Division for Children, State Department of Social Security, Olympia, Washington.

Ruth Smalley, School of Applied Social Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mabel Uzzell, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

Anna D. Ward, Baltimore Council of Social Agencies, Baltimore, Maryland.

Edith I. Yeomans, Union Settlement, Hartford, Connecticut.

**T**HE following Conference members have been nominated for:

#### Section I—Social Case Work

Chairman: (One to be elected)

A. A. Heckman, Family Service of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Elizabeth McCord de Schweinitz, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Chairman: (One to be elected)

Gladys Fisher, Aid to Dependent Children, State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, New York.

Perry B. Hall, Child and Family Service of Peoria, Peoria, Illinois.

#### Committee Members

**Term to Expire in 1946** (Five to be elected)

Katherine Blake, Catholic Charities, New York City.

Leora Conner, Family Welfare Agency of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee.

Ruth L. Flater, Council of Social Agencies, Dallas, Texas.

Amy W. Greene, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Inabel Burns Lindsay, School of Social Service, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Lena Parrott, Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta, Maine.

Harriet L. Parsons, Family Service Bureau, Newtonville, Massachusetts.

Ethel Verry, Chicago Orphan Asylum, Chicago, Illinois.

Cecille Whelan, Department of Public Welfare, Detroit, Michigan.

Henry L. Zucker, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Section II—Social Group Work

Chairman: (One to be elected)

Joe Hoffer, Recreation Education Department, Council of Social Agencies, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Levine, Irene Kauffman Settlement, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Vice-Chairman: (One to be elected)

Helen Rowe, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Ray E. Johns, National Council, Y.M.C.A.'s, Chicago, Illinois.

#### Committee Members

**Term to Expire in 1946** (Five to be elected)

Alice Adanalian, Welfare Council of New York City, New York City.

Major W. Herbert Bartlett, State Supervisor of Recreation, W.P.A., New Orleans, Louisiana.

Herbert C. Bergstrom, Bedford Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

C. H. Bogart, Gladden Community Center, Columbus, Ohio.

Laura McKeen, Neighborhood House, Santa Barbara, California.

Helen U. Phillips, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, Girl Scouts, New York City.

Elaine Switzer, Good Shepherd Community Center, Chicago, Illinois.

Douglas E. H. Williams, Dunbar Community Association, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

#### Section III—Community Organization

Chairman:

Irene Farnham Conrad, Council of Social Agencies, Houston, Texas.

Vice-Chairman: (One to be elected)

Helen Beckley, Health Council, San Francisco Community Fund, San Francisco, California.

Earl Parker, Family Welfare Association of America, New York City.

**Committee Members****Term to Expire in 1946** (Five to be elected)

Mrs. Linn Brandenburg, Department of Statistics and Research, Council of Social Agencies, Chicago, Illinois.

Lyman S. Ford, Community Chests and Councils, New York City.

Louis W. Horne, Lincoln Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Louisa de B. Fitzsimons, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.

Virginia Howlett, Association of the Junior Leagues of America, New York City.

Louise Root, Milwaukee County Community Fund and Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Elizabeth Schuerman, Assistant State Director of Employment, W.P.A., Nashville, Tennessee.

Ralph H. Smith, Family Service of St. Paul, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Isidore Sobeloff, Jewish Welfare Federation, Detroit, Michigan.

T. Lester Swander, Council of Community Agencies and Community Chest, Corpus Christi, Texas.

**Section IV—Social Action****Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Elizabeth S. Magee, Consumers League of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio.

Benjamin Youngdahl, George Warren Brown Department of Social Work, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

**Vice-Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Hertha Kraus, Department of Social Economy, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

M. O. Bousfield, M.D., Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Illinois.

**Committee Members****Term to Expire in 1946** (Five to be elected)

Harold H. Bond, North Dakota Children's Home Society, Fargo, North Dakota.

Elizabeth Campbell, International Institute of Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Alvin R. Guyler, Public Charities Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lucille Hart, Catholic Charities, New York City.

Donald S. Howard, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Edward M. Kahn, Atlanta Federation for Jewish Social Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

Reverend C. E. Krumbholz, Department of Welfare, National Lutheran Council, New York City.

Robert H. MacRae, Council of Social Agencies, Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. Arthur B. McGlothlan, State Social Security Commission, St. Joseph, Missouri.

George D. Nickel, Personal Finance Company, Los Angeles, California.

**Section V—Public Welfare Administration****Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Benjamin Glassberg, Department of Public Assistance, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Maud T. Barrett, Department of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

**Vice-Chairman:** (One to be elected)

Phyllis R. Osborn, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, Kansas City, Missouri.

Stanton M. Strawson, Westchester County Department of Public Welfare, Valhalla, New York.

**Committee Members****Term to Expire in 1946** (Five to be elected)

Mary W. Athearn, Fulton County Department of Public Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia.

Amy B. Edwards, Welfare Field Service, Department of the Provincial Secretary, Vauclouwer, B. C.

Arthur E. Fink, Federal Security Agency, Birmingham, Alabama.

John F. Hall, Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle, Washington.

Cornelia D. Heise, Children's Bureau of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio.

Alfred E. Howell, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, Boston, Massachusetts.

Lorraine B. Ketchum, Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

J. Milton Patterson, State Department of Public Welfare, Baltimore, Maryland.

Clarence A. Pretzer, Family Welfare Society of Providence, Providence, Rhode Island.

James Hoge Ricks, Judge, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Richmond, Virginia.